

From Europe.

We publish, this morning, later advices from Europe.

The recently published list of subscribers to the rebel loan has caused a stir among prominent Englishmen. Some of them, including Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Ridout, proprietor of the London Morning Post, and Mr. Laird, M. P., have rushed into the newspapers, with assertions that they never had any interest in said loan. The London News styles the list a "malicious imposture."

A meeting of holders of Southern State and railroad bond and bank securities, issued previous to the rebellion, had been called to be held in London. It is said that if the people of the indebted States should manifest a disposition for an arrangement, their English creditors would meet them half way.

In the London money market, on the 6th instant, United States five-twenty bonds were quoted at 69 1/4 @ 70. Consols for money were at 88 3/4 @ 87 1/2. In Liverpool, on the 6th, the cotton market was excited, and closed at an advance of from 2 @ 2 1/2 d. per pound for American descriptions. Breadstuffs, provisions and produce had experienced no material change, but were firm.

The Fenian arrests continued. The total in all places was about 200.

The examination of the Fenians at Dublin was concluded on the 2d. The additional evidence developed nothing new of moment. Five of the prisoners were committed for trial for high treason. The prisoners denied the imputations that an indiscriminate slaughter of the higher classes was ever meditated. Arrests continued in various parts of the interior.

We will make further extracts from this summary of foreign intelligence, which we extract from the New York Herald, of Monday.

At the recent election of a new Legislature in California the Union party gained a complete victory. The State Senate is composed of forty members, of whom nineteen hold over from last year, and twenty-one were elected on September 6. Of the nineteen who hold over only two are Democrats, and five other Democrats have been elected this year, making seven Democrats in all, against thirty-three Unionists. In the Assembly the Democrats claim twenty-five members.

TAX ON PLAYING CARDS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has caused the subject of the liability of playing cards, properly stamped by the manufacturer, to an additional stamp duty in the hands of the retailer, to be carefully reconsidered. After giving the grounds of his decision, he concludes as follows:

"I am of the opinion that when the manufacturer of playing cards has affixed stamps appropriate to the price per pack at which he sold them, the subsequent vendor should not be required to affix any additional stamps thereto, whatever may be the price at which he offers them."

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The Post office Department is making up its accounts for the next Congress, and it appears that while the mail service has been sustained by the receipts for postage during the rebellion the deficit when the mail route services in the Southern States are resumed will be eight million dollars.

The Boston Pilot states that a number of the friends of Dr. O. A. Brownson have presented him with a life annuity of one thousand dollars per annum. The Doctor is mainly indebted for this generous donation to Rev. I. T. Hecker, of New York, one of the Paulist Fathers.

The South.

If Mr. John W. Forney, the well known editor of the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press, has greatly sinned by his former abuse of the South, he is now most vigorously and earnestly engaged in repairing the wrongs which he may then have committed.

As his relations with the President are of the most confidential character, the following editorial extract from the Chronicle, of the 11th, is both significant and cheering. We commend its perusal to our readers:

No better proof exists of the wisdom displayed in President Johnson's policy, than that afforded in the spectacle of a people late in rebellion returning quietly but earnestly and conscientiously to their allegiance. Not only are the masses of the South satisfied to lay down the arms of rebellion, and again come under the broad aegis of the Constitution, and partake with their Northern brethren of the benefits of the Union, but many of the most prominent secessionists and leaders in the war have also signified their desire and intention to lend their efforts to the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling between the two sections.

The magnanimous position assumed by Andrew Johnson has disarmed even his most bitter—some of them his life-long—enemies. They see in his action toward the South a broad, generous and comprehensive statesmanship. While they realize that he is firm, they also confess that his heart contains those charitable feelings which accord with the poet's idea, that

"To err is human, to forgive, divine."

Throughout the Southern States, the people have become impressed with the nobility of character which marks President Johnson's career, and as a great community they appreciate it, and are ready to sustain him in the high discharge of his duties as Chief Magistrate. Old prejudices have melted away like snow before the sun, and the men who, five brief months since, were violently opposed to him, are to-day subdued by his clemency, and stand forth among the staunchest defenders of his administration. They come willingly. They acknowledge their errors; they abandon the doctrine of secession; they are penitents at the footstool of mercy; they confess their liability to punishment at the hands of justice, and, with a full conviction of the wrong which they have perpetrated against the nation's life, they ask to be forgiven. It is Christian like to pardon. It is carrying out the teaching of the Savior of mankind, and the ruler of an enlightened and God-fearing people sets an example in the case of these penitent rebels, which will not only add glory to his own already illustrious name, but redound to the honor of our country.

We have reason to believe that the South intends to act in good faith to the Government. There is not a State South of the Potomac which has not spoken boldly, either through conventions or public meetings, in favor of forsaking the dogmas of secession, State rights, and what not, and yielding true allegiance to the Constitution. But in no one of the recently rebellious States has there been so remarkable an expression of sentiment in this respect as in Tennessee. The great mass meeting held at Nashville, last week, was significant. A large number of the most distinguished citizens in Tennessee were present, and the majority of these men had openly taken part in the rebellion, either on the battlefield, or by exerting their influence on the stump to raise troops for the rebel Government.

A revolution has indeed occurred in the South, and it has been incited and brought to a crowning success by President Johnson himself. He has conquered the hearts of a people who were embittered by defeat on the field of battle, and whose imaginary wrongs and love for slavery had worked them up to the highest point of hatred for the General Government. His old political antagonists are among the first to do honor to his unselfish administration of national affairs and national justice. They have returned to reason, and henceforth we are assured that their action and influence will be thrown in favor of the old flag, while they promise to practice the duty of meeting all their fellow-citizens socially and politically, as brothers, of one great nationality. Let us emulate them in this resolve, that we, too, may have a share in the restoration of that amity which should characterize all sections of the country, and redound to its future honor and welfare.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The assertion is made positively in intelligent quarters that there is now before the Government something in the nature of a proposal from the British authorities to pay damages arising from the depredations of Confederate privateers fitted out at British ports, and also to arrive at some agreement which shall prevent a recurrence of like transactions hereafter, as between the two nations, whether the hostile condition exists in Great Britain or in the United States.

The Wirz trial is near its close. It is stated by the reporters, Messrs. Hinks, Hayes and Browne, that the amount of testimony is equal to that given in the great conspiracy trial.

It is stated here in inside Republican circles that John Sherman will be returned a Senator from Ohio instead of Gen. Schenck, for the time expiring with 1866. The former is regarded as favoring reforms in the currency, a just modification of the revenue and excise laws in the interest of tax payers, and of reforms and re-encouragement generally.

Chief Justice Chase reached home to-day. It is considered that he is in difficulties, since the rebuff of the Northern people to his doctrine of negro suffrage, and especially that of the President to him in person for political proselyting to that end in the South.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—As the time for the assembling of the next Congress approaches, discussion and speculation increase in all quarters concerning the stand the President will take in his message on the practical question of admitting representatives from the Southern States. He may possibly say little that is new on the subject. All his words and deeds attest that he believes the American people are for the union of all the States; that individuals who stand in the way of that result will have to stand aside or be trodden down in its progress; that we made war for the Union, denying the right of any State to secede, proclaiming all so-called acts of secession utterly null and void; that the men who strove to break up the Union have mainly given up the attempt in good faith and offer to come back, and that we of the North cannot stultify our past action by now asserting that they not only were out of the Union during the rebellion, but shall remain out of it after making proper submission. These assertions have been expressed or implied in almost every public address of his since his installation, and may be taken as the unerring indices of his future action.

Among the more important reports concerning the late war that will be brought to the notice of the next Congress is one now in rapid process of compilation at the headquarters of the Commissary of Prisoners. The above report will be ready in about six weeks, and will present a most accurate and remarkable resume of the captivity of Federal and rebel soldiers and all essential matters pertaining to their imprisonment. In anticipation of this important document we may state the following: The principal depots for the Government prisoners during the late war were located at Point Lookout, Johnson's Island, Alton, Elmira, Chicago, Nashville, St. Louis and Fort Delaware. These prisons, during the summer of 1864, contained more prisoners than at any other period of the rebellion, the captives numbering between 75,000 and 80,000 men. The report in question will show that the number of prisoners taken on both sides was in the aggregate fully up to 500,000; and will give in accurate numbers the strength of the Southern armies at the time of their parolement and disbanding last spring. It will also indicate the number exchanged, enlisted on the side of the enemy, died, escaped and took the oath of allegiance, with a list of men dying in Southern prisons. The business now being transacted by this bureau is almost incredible. Besides the vast amount of clerical labor required to perfect the records before the report of its operations can be entirely completed, it has also to render certificates of the Government's indebtedness to each Union soldier upon its rolls, the War Department having allowed all such commutation of rations at the rate of twenty-five cents per day during the period of their confinement, and also three month's extra pay to all who were not released previous to the 30th of May last. These certificates are collectable of any commissary of subsistence in the country. We are authorized to state, in this connection, that discharged soldiers who entrust their claims of this nature to the agents of the Sanitary Commission and State agents will be paid in

checks upon Government depositories. Those making applications for commutations of rations in person should apply directly to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Several days ago the Government received information of the seizure, by the Canadian authorities of Niagara, of six hundred Spencer rifles, which were being smuggled into Canada for the use of Fenians or other agitators in the British Provinces. It has since been ascertained that these arms were the purchases of one Moses, in Toronto, a little Jew, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia, and one of the heaviest hardware merchants of the South, who, since his retirement into Canada, has been turning dishonest pennies by blockade running and other transactions, in connection with yellow fever Blackburn, Steele, Sanders, and others of that class. The last notable transaction in which Moses was concerned, and which came to the knowledge of the War Department, was the stealing and smuggling into Canada of patterns of Burden's horse-shoe machinery, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a horse-shoe factory at Atlanta for the benefit of the rebel Government; but Sherman's operations spoiled that game. Next, Moses went into the Fenian pike business, and furnished large invoices of that formidable weapon to Irish republican agents. Latterly, through agents in the principal cities of the North and West, he has been purchasing serviceable fire-arms for the same purpose. The business has really grown to be one of considerable magnitude, and inasmuch as the purchase of fire-arms in this country is a perfectly legitimate business, the Government can do nothing to stop it. It behooves British American revenue and detective officers to maintain a reasonable vigilance.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

The events of the last week were full of significance to the South. They possess historic interest.

The Republicans triumphed in all the States in which elections took place during the week, but they everywhere either dogged negro suffrage or pitched it overboard altogether. The only Republican Governor who was elected last week advocates the colonization of the emancipated slaves where they cannot be brought in contact with the white man.

A leading radical of Massachusetts, (Senator Wilson,) heretofore identified with Butler and Stevens, declared last week that his party no longer desired the confiscation of the property of the Southern gentlemen who took part in the late civil war, and declared that he was opposed to prosecution for treason.

During the past week, the President, with a will as white and a purpose as firm as was Old Hickory's when he throttled the United States Bank with one hand and nullification with the other, took the long strides on the road to pacification and reconstruction. He virtually pardoned Messrs. Stephens, Trenholm, Campbell and Clarke, four State prisoners of high rank, and he relieved Kentucky from military domination, restored the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and disbanded the negro troops.

More important events have rarely been crowded into the brief space of seven short days.—Richmond Times.

DELIGHTFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Stabbing, shooting, garroting and killing are daily pastimes in Washington. A member of the First District of Columbia Regiment, colored, shot a colored woman fatally, last night. A squad from the same regiment attacked, stabbed and dangerously wounded two or three privates of the Fifth United States Cavalry two nights ago. Last night, a scavenger of the Seventh Ward gave a negro a fatal blow with a spade. Every night, robbery, garroting and burglary are perpetrated. These little pleasantries, added to the general and wide-spread unhealthiness of the city at the present time, are likely to deter many from locating here at present and to drive away others who regard health and personal safety paramount to all other considerations.—Washington Correspondence New York Herald.

General Johnson, in command of the District of Middle Tennessee, has issued an order to the effect that all persons now in arrest or confinement, against whom proceedings have been instituted by civil authority in that district for acts committed by them as soldiers of the United States army, and acting under the orders of their superiors, shall be released at once, and civil action against them suspended and dismissed.

Local Items.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Eight or ten good printers can obtain employment in this office during the approaching session of the Legislature.

CASE.—We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. The money must in every case accompany orders, or they will not be attended to. This rule applies to all.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to A. Palmer, Esq., for a copy of the New York Herald, of Monday last. Extracts of the latest news will be found in our columns this morning.

W. GILLMORE SIMMS, Esq.—We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Simms yesterday. He has just returned from a visit to his home, and is on his way North, as we learn, to superintend the publication of a new work which he has prepared for the press.

THE ECLIPSE.—The eclipse of the sun came off yesterday morning, according to the programme which we published a few days ago. With a cloudless sky, the opportunity of observing the progress of the phenomenon was very fine.

STORE BREAKING.—The store of Dr. P. Melvin-Cohen was broken into on Wednesday evening. The robbers entered the store by forcing open one of the window shutters. Our merchants ought to be on the alert to bring these depredators to speedy and summary justice.

ARRIVAL.—Among the arrivals yesterday at Nickerson's Hotel, we observed the name of W. H. Trescott, Esq., the Agent of the State sent to Washington by the Convention. We have not yet had an opportunity of conversing with him.

The following is the result of the election held in this District for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Senator, and Representatives:

	Columbia.	Ford's Mill.	C. Ground.	Davis.	Garner's.	Gadsden.	Total.
Governor.							
Orr.....	263	17	28	13	13		334
Hampton.....	27		1				28
Lieut. Gov.							
Porter.....	279	17	27	13	13		349
Senate.							
Arthur.....	219	26	30	13	13		401
Representatives.							
Wallace.....	317	19	29	7	13		379
Talley.....	286	24	28	5	13		356
Bachman.....	229	15	14	9	13		280
Scott.....	266	7	13	10			296
Geiger.....	257	5	1	7	2		266
Kinsler.....	184	18	31	7	12		252
Baskin.....	166	4	4	4	5		183
Shiver.....	9	1		1			11

Total number of votes polled in the District 558.

Up to the hour of going to press the returns from Gadsden had not been received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

- Thos. B. Waring—Desirable Residence.
- C. D. Eberhardt—Tailoring.
- Zealy, Scott & Bruns—Dissolution.
- Gates street—To the Ladies.
- Mrs. A. J. Dongal—Millinery.
- Jacob Levin—Handsome Furniture.
- A. L. Solomon—Wood-ware.
- Tobacco.
- A. R. Phillips—Furniture, &c.

NEGRO LABORERS IN DEMAND IN MICHIGAN.—A railroad company in Michigan have lately made application to the Freedmen's Bureau for four hundred negro laborers, to be employed in the construction of a new line of road in that State. They offer to pay such laborers eighty-seven and a half cents per day and board them. The proper officers of the Bureau are now engaged in collecting the required number of blacks who are willing to close with the offer, and it is probable that they will be despatched during the month.

The English Government seems to become more and more frightened in regard to the supposed movements of the Fenians. A number of detectives from London arrived in the last steamer at New York, with special instructions, it is understood, to keep an eye on the Fenians, and inform the English Government from time to time of whatever facts may come to their knowledge in regard to them. One or more of these detectives, it is stated, left for Chicago, where it is believed the Fenians are organized in greater strength than anywhere else in America, excepting New York and vicinity. It is understood that the Fenians have lately adopted a stricter secrecy in their communications and action than formerly.